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ASTORIA, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CROWN PRINCE

Royal Wedding in Berlin Palace Chapel.

NOBILITY OF EUROPE

Witness Marriage of Crown Prince Fredrick William and Dunchess Cecelia.

ROYAL FAMILIES PRESENT

Ceremony Witnessed by Many Notable People From Germany, Austria and Other Countries While Booming of Cannon Heard the Great Event.

Berlin, June 6.—Crown Prince Fredrick William and Dunchess Cecelia of Mecklinburg-Schwerin, were married in the palace chapel this afternoon while the clock on the plaza struck 5, and batteries here and in every garrison in every town of Prussia and in every sea where the German warships float began firing 21 gun salutes at the same moment.

In the chapel one of the most distinguished assemblages that could be gathered in Europe saw a simple wedding service of the Lutheran church. There were some 60 to 70 members of the royal family present from Germany and foreign states including Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, Prince Henry consort of queen of Netherlands, Duke and Dutchess Aosta representing the king and queen of Italy, Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing Great Britain Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium, Duke of Oporto representing Portugal, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and the Crown Princess of Denmark and Greece.

They all stood in a wide circle around the altar, for there were no pews, and behind them without regard to rank were members of the foreign embassies, with Ambassador Tower and Mrs. Tower among them, ministers, number of admirals, commanders of army corps and many persons of high nobility. The crown princess, for she was also a crown princess by civil right, came in on the arm of the crown prince. She was wearing a wreath of fresh myrtle on her head over which was a small crown of diamonds, and rubies on a gold frame placed there by the empress. A triangle of diamonds rested on the front of her low-cut bodice, and around her neck a necklace of large diamonds. The wedding dress was of Russian silver brocade with a train four and one-half yards in length and two and a quarter yards wide attached to the shoulders. Four maids of honor in dresses of pale blue silk, the crown prince's favorite color, carried train and behind them walked two pages. The bridal veil was of old Brussels lace.

M. Delcassie and M. Rouvier had a conference lasting half an hour this afternoon, when the premier assumed direction of affairs of the foreign office. The resignation of Delcassie caused much uneasiness in parliamentary quarters, where pessimistic views prevail concerning the relations between France and Germany. Some deputies declare the situation involving possibilities of war will be narrowly averted and it will be difficult to even now reconcile the differences already created. Premier Rouvier appeared to give some ground for this view when he appealed to the deputies not to press their interpellations regarding Morocco, saying the pending conditions require the fullest exercise of patriotism.

PORTLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Elect All but Mayor and Three Councilmen.

Portland, June 6.—Official returns have been received from all the election precincts and show that Lane is elected over Williams, republican, by 1,219. All the other republicans except three council-

men are elected by good majorities. Werlein for treasurer has 9,908 majority. Devlin for auditor 6,039; McNarry for city attorney, 8,894 and Cameron for municipal judge, 2,717. Larry Sullivan was defeated for councilman by 79 votes.

Mayor Lane will have the appointment of a chief of police and police force and all other officers in the engineer department. He has not announced whom he will appoint. The fight for mayor was principally on an open or closed town, and Mayor Lane states that there will be no gambling in Portland during his administration.

COURTGULLY RESIGNS.

Was Speaker in House of Commons For Many Years.

London, June 6.—At the afternoon session of the house of commons, William Court Gully officially announced his resignation on the grounds of ill health, the speakership which he has held for a decade. Premier Balfour announces that tomorrow he will introduce a resolution praying that the King elevate Gully to a peerage as is customary in case of retirement of the speaker of the house of commons.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Preier Rouvier Appointed Foreign Minister Ad-intrem.

Paris, June 6.—The presidential decree accepting the resignation of De Liasse and appointing Premier Rouvier foreign minister ad-intrem, appears in the Journal official this morning.

WANT SATISFACTION

Ten Italian Warships Sent to Interview the Sultan.

AMENDS MUST BE GRANTED

Yeen, an Italian Subject, Murdered by the Turks and the Government Refuses to Withdraw Their Battleships Until Difficulty is Adjusted.

Vienna, June 6.—The Die Zeits Constant correspondent reiterates the story that the Italian government ten days ago sent ten warships to the coast of Yemen, Arabia, which have arrived and are anchored in the harbor. They have sent the Sultan of Turkey an ultimatum in effect, that the warships will not be withdrawn under any circumstances until the Turkish government grants amends for the murder of Yemen, one of the Italian subjects who was murdered by the Turks without any cause or provocation. It is claimed that the Turkish lack of sovereignty in Yemen makes the demand impossible and the situation is therefore considered grave.

The Italian commander of the fleet has positive instructions to demand satisfaction with instructions not to leave until restitution has been made.

MORE PEACE TALK.

Leading Russians Once for War Now Favor Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Beyond the statement of the advisability of confiding the opening of peace negotiations to President Roosevelt in the event that the emperor shall decide that the time has arrived to indicate to Japan, Russia's desire for peace and end the struggle has been presented in a favorable light, no definite statement has been made at this hour regarding the result of the foreign minister's audience with the emperor on the subject of Count practical tended of good offices.

It can however be stated that Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, the emperor's brother-in-law, who undoubtedly exercises greater personal influence with his majesty than any other member of the imperial family, and who, until the disaster to the Russian fleet, was most uncompromising advocate of war, to the last ditch, has joined Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the emperor, in counselling conclusions of peace.

PEACE OR WAR

Japan Will Not Send Fleet Baltic Sea.

WILL COMPELL PEACE

Reported that Czar Will Let the People Say Whether War or Peace.

WILL FOLLOW UP VICTORY

Japanese Will Send a Fleet to the Baltic Sea, Prey on Commerce and Tie Russia up While Oyama is Preparing to Slaughter the Russian Army.

London, June 6.—Alfred Stead, whose high connection with high Japanese authorities at present is closer than that of any other Englishman, declared today that Japan would never send a fleet to the Baltic to force Russia to conclude peace.

"The rulers of Tokio," he said, "invariably put moral consideration before material, believing that herein is the source of permanent success. They wish above all else to be morally impregnable. They hold that no fleet without coaling stations of its own can cover the distance by sea between Japan and the Baltic unless it violates the spirit of neutrality.

"Moral considerations aside, the Japanese do not think any important benefits would arise to them from carrying the war into western waters. They could bombard Libau and Cronstadt, but would have no base on the Baltic and could not persist in operations sufficiently long to compel Russia to make peace."

"This can be done, assuming that the internal crisis will leave the present regime intact, only by financial compulsion. Russia will shortly feel this pinch. The Credit Lyonnais, which has been striving for a long time to keep the Russian bonds from collapsing, is tiring of the struggle. Once its power of influence is withdrawn, Russia will be stranded. Of course, French investors would lose huge sums on account of such a debacle. Therefore, France's pressure on its ally to stop the war has become steadily stronger.

"Meanwhile Japanese military plans are rapidly developing. The army is being strongly reinforced, and the navy is ready to give all needed aid in the direction of Vladivostok. It is safe to predict that the Russians will be driven back to Siberia and that the Japanese will so dispose of matters in the vacated territory as suits their own interests and convenience. During the wait, momentary pressure will bring Russia to terms. Japan can either fight or stand guard over what it has won more effectively and cheaply than Russia can fight or maintain troops stationary.

"Already civilization is appearing behind the mikado's armies and current history is sweeping on while the proud czar vainly tries to grasp the effect and meaning of this year's supreme events."

"Nicholas and his many advisers deliberated over the war and international situation all last night. The council in the palace at Tsarko Selo did not break up until after 4 p. m. Shortly before that hour the czar signed the manifesto convoking a national assembly, and the decree may be issued at any moment.

"One of the officials who was present at the council described the dramatic scene as the greatest event in modern Russian history. The czarina and the czar's mother were present. Again and again the czar took up his pen to sign the decree. Time after time he read over the three texts submitted to him. The struggle in his soul was plainly visible. He hesitated; finally signed with every mark of trepidation; burst into an un-

controllable passion of tears, and then retired. The crisis once over, he said he felt better, and that the convoking of the assembly had taken a great load off his mind.

War partisans are fewer, but they are more resolute than ever. The famous General Komaroff said:

"Rojestvensky's annihilation is well as Japan's demands makes the continuation of the war imperative. The army did not expect a sea victory, therefore it will not be seriously affected by the defeat in the Sea of Japan. We must redouble our efforts. It may take a year, or two, or even 10, but we must win."

Admiral Belavetz said: "The remnants of Rojestvensky's fleet together with the fourth squadron now being prepared and the Black Sea fleet will constitute the nucleus of a new armada that will be ready within two years. Then we will begin again. Meanwhile the army will check the Japanese advance. Peace now would be a national crime."

Count Tolstoy, son of the famous novelist-reformer, said: "I have just come from seeing the czar. He has handed over the question of peace or war to the Zemsky Sobor. I have hitherto been for war; now I am for peace. I have written an appeal to the people, but the Novoye Vremya refuses to print it. We have not abandoned our historical aims on the Pacific coast. We are only postponing them until after internal regeneration.

General Linevitch has wired the czar that he expects Oyama to attack to day, that Russian success is improbable and that the continuation of the war is useless.

COAL UP AND LEAVE

President Sends Postive Instructions to Russian Cruisers.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR LIMIT

Will be strictly Enforced by This Government and Russian Ships Must Put on Coal and Provisions Within that Time or Remain in Manila.

Washington, June 6.—The following announcement was made at the war department late this afternoon:

Secretary Taft was in receipt of a cable gram from Governor Wright announcing that Secretary Taft's instructions yesterday had been formally transmitted to the Russian admiral and at the same time, an inquiry made whether he will be required to put to sea within 24 hours after taking on coal and provisions sufficient to take them to the nearest port. That up to this time they had only enough coal for use in the harbor to last from day to day, as they arrived in Manila with practically no coal or provisions.

Governor Wright submitted the question as to whether they were entitled to take on coal and provisions to carry them to the nearest port. Governor Wright was advised by the president that the 24-hour limit must be strictly enforced; that the necessary supplies of coal and provisions must be taken on within that time, these instructions being consistent with those of June 5, stating that the Russian admiral ships were suffering from damage due to battle, the American policy was to restrict all operations of belligerents at neutral ports. In other words, time would not be given to repair damages suffered in battle.

GERMAN POLICY.

Emperor William Desires Peace But Will Not Interfere.

Berlin, June 6.—It is generally known that Emperor William desires peace in far east and would by every means in his power contribute towards it but his policy at present is that of non-interference.

The Emperor called at the Russian embassy yesterday on a visit to Grand Duke Michael, brother of Emperor Nicholas and who is to represent him at the wedding of the crown prince. There was no reason to suppose that the visit was other than formal.

FLOOD IN EAST

Damage at Grand Rapids Michigan.

TRAFFIC IS SUSPENDED

Grand River is Above Danger Line and Rising Rapidly in the City.

SNOW AT TRAVERSE CITY

Dams and Bridges are Washed Away, all Trains and Traffic is Suspended and Great damage to Railroads, Manufacturing and Farming Sections.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 6.—The flood situation in western Michigan as a result of the torrential rains the past twenty-four hours shows no improvement tonight in the water shed of the Grand river and railway traffic east, west and north from this city is at a standstill. The Grand river tonight is one foot, two inches above the danger line and the prospects are that there will be a further rise of three feet by Wednesday morning. The dams and bridges on the Muskegon, Flat, Flint, Maple, Rogue Menominee and other rivers in Western Michigan are swept out, entailing great damage to railroad traffic, manufacturing and also to the farmers.

Electric storms were general throughout northern Michigan and part of the lower peninsula this afternoon with a light snow fall at Traverse City. Reports indicate that the loss will reach at least \$500,000 in this section of Michigan.

Four men of the Grand Trunk construction train were killed near Pewame today when the train was wrecked by running into the washout. The entire train was ditched.

STORM IN MONTANA.

Cloudbursts in Montana and Wyoming Do Considerable Damage.

Butte, June 6.—Exceptionally heavy rains accompanied by a cloudburst is reported from Eastern Montana. Railroad tracks and bridges are washed out and all trains are delayed for several hours. The damage is considerable.

Sheridan, Wyo., June 6.—A cloudburst in the mountains occurred today and a large amount of damage was done to railroad tracks. Fifteen miles of track were washed out between Coburn and Toluca. Thirteen miles of railroad track was also washed out between Cody and Toluca. False work is being put in temporarily until the track can be repaired. All trains are delayed several hours.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

So Says Clarence B. Young, Northern Pacific Train Robber.

Phillipsburg, Mont., June 6.—Clarence B. Young, the Northern Pacific train robber, was arraigned before Justice John S. Attell yesterday. While on his way to the justice court the prisoner asked how juries were drawn. He said that it was possible that he might call for a jury trial. After hearing the reading of the information, Young said he would waive examination and entered a plea of not guilty.

THREE DIRECTORS RESIGN

Equitable Life Assurance Directors Continue to Resign.

New York, June 6.—Three more directors resigned to day from the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and at least one more will retire tomorrow, making in all ten resignations since the present trouble of the society began. The resignation of A. J. Cassatt, presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was followed this afternoon by the announcement of the resignation of J. A. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Trust Company, and John Sloan, prominent in banking and trust company circles. The resignation of D. O. Mills will be handed to the president tomorrow.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

General Dissolution Between the Two Countries is Inevitable.

Copenhagen, June 6.—A Christiania correspondent to the national Tidenden says:

The general opinion prevails that the dissolution between Norway and Sweden is now inevitable but that it can not occur without removing or suspending the existing Norwegian power. Before the end of this week the Shorting will adopt resolutions which from the instant they come in force, means the dethronement of the king. The Norwegians maintain that the king by not revoking the veto given at Stockholm of the law for separate consular representatives and partly of his absence from Norway has suspended his rights and duties as king of Norway.

Bark Wrecked.

Montevideo, June 6.—The report of the Norwegian bark Midnatsol wrecked on Solis rock is confirmed. The entire crew was rescued. The Midnatsol left Pasagoula, Miss., and gulf ports late in March bound for Rosario.

TOO WICKED TO EAT

Peculiar Whims of a Semi-Religious Woman in Mineola.

WILL NOW BEING CONTESTED

Ada Chapman Makes a Will Bequeathing Her Small Fortune to Various Church Organizations and an Effort is Being Made to Break the Will.

Mineola, June 6.—Surrogate Jackson has heard the first testimony in the effort which is being made to break the will of the late Ada Chapman, of Hempstead, who died at Ocean Grove in November, 1904. The will gives \$5,000 to be divided between eighteen churches, charities and institutions, and then half of the residue to a mission board. The remainder of the residue is divided among relatives. The value of the estate is about \$40,000. Henry P. Keith, formerly an assistant district attorney in Manhattan, testified to strange actions on the part of Mrs. Chapman while he boarded at her house in Hempstead, in 1899. She often spoke of being a wicked woman and sometimes would not eat because she said she was too wicked. One night she climbed out of a window and slid down a rope into a well. He heard her groaning and with others hauled her out.

A Gertrude Lowden, one of the co-testants, testified to her aunt being queer in her actions and said she had twice thrown herself from the windows. She had often asked for poison or a revolver. She had been twice in Bloomingdale and once in a sanitarium.

Thomas Hayden, of Hempstead, testified along the same lines and said Mrs. Chapman wanted to marry him. One time at Long Beach, while they were bathing she proposed that a minister who was present should marry them while they were in the water. At other times she would tell him that she was wicked and was not worthy to be any man's wife.

WANTS MORE WAR.

Linevitch Defiant and Wants to Scrap With Japan.

Godzyadani, Manchuria, June 6.—Undismayed by Rojestvensky's defeat and full of confidence as to the outcome of the approaching battle, Linevitch is for war to the bitter end and believes the Manchurian army is now strong enough to assume the aggressive.